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when the generation dies the work has to be begun afresh. Students should not be contaminated with the prejudices which now exist. "When a young man grows up with an idea, the idea grows up with him." At fifty he is free from false notions and has positive ideas on the right side. The work must be developed simultaneously among students in all countries. Members of Parliament should establish lectures on International Law for the benefit of University students. Where native and foreign students meet in any town, they should promote good fellowship among themselves.

MR. H. BABUT, of the Nîmes Association, spoke earnestly on the same subject. The movement among University students should at first preserve a national character. The various groups should put aside all secondary questions and confine themselves simply to arbitration. Young men in the Universities, unlike the working classes, had often been warlike and instrumental in promoting international troubles. They must be won for peace. One of the tasks of these societies would be to reconcile the literature of humanity with the literature of country.

MR. HECKEL, of Vienna, said that he had often tried to induce his friends to form a University Peace Association, but had not succeeded. He hoped the Peace Societies would take steps to secure the formation of such University Societies, and that there might soon be a University Congress.

GENERAL GUAITA spoke of the importance of peace instruction among children. He submitted to the Bureau a resolution on the subject.

Other delightful short speeches were made by Mr. Eliescu, Mr. Tachard who urged the ladies to convert their husbands and children, Madame Raymond Pognon, Mr. Pardoux, Madame Gries Traut, and Mr. Vasseur who insisted on the necessity of money as the sinews of propaganda. This closed the many and interesting discussions of the Fourth Universal Peace Congress.

As members of the International Peace Bureau the following were then appointed: Emile Arnaud, France; Frederick Bajer, Denmark; Elie Ducommun, Switzerland; Hodgson Pratt, England; Benjamin F. Trueblood, United States; Nicolas Flevea, Roumania; A. Gobat, Switzerland; Henri La Fontaine, Belgium; Mrs. Belda Lockwood, United States; W. Marcusen, Switzerland; Angelo Mazzoleni, Italy; Frederic Passy, France; Adolphe Richter, Germany; Baroness von Suttner, Austria; Franz Wirth, Germany. Each member of the Bureau was authorized, for the coming year, to send a substitute to the meetings of the Bureau in case he could not be present personally.

Among the propositions and resolutions submitted but not considered for lack of time and which the President announced would be put into the hands of the Bureau,

was the following one introduced by DR. DARBY and seconded by DR. TRUEBLOOD:

"Inasmuch as the religious sentiment is universal and dominates human life and activity to such a large extent, and the principles of truth, justice, humanity and brotherhood are essential elements of religion, and these are wholly on the side of peace;

"The Congress appeals to all religious teachers and organizations, and especially to the Christian Church, whose work of Propagandism is pursued by means of the 'Gospel of Peace,' to coöperate in the great work of liberating humanity from the curse of war, and all the evils associated with it, and in spreading the Divine principles of Peace."

The PRESIDENT, who had presided with great ability and fairness and who had done so much, though not strong in health, to make the meetings a success, then closed the Congress in a speech of such tact, beauty and hopefulness that the feelings of all were united together in the greatest harmony, and all departed newly inspired for the great work before them and full of hope and courage.

DR. CLARK, M. P., moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Ruchonnet, said that though he had attended public gatherings in many countries he never had known one presided over with more ability and fairness than this.

The Congress closed with cries of "Vive Ruchonnet! Vive la Suisse! Vive la Paix!"

## AMONG THE PAPERS.

### THE PEACE CONGRESS AND THE FAIR.

The International Peace Congress at Berne the last week in August accepted by acclamation the invitation to hold the next session of the congress in this city next year in connection with the World's Fair. This will be only one of a number of congresses that will be held in this city next year, but it will not be the least interesting and important.

The International Peace Congress has done a great work in popularizing through press and platform the great principle of international arbitration as a preventive of war. The resolutions adopted on this subject at the annual meeting this year are as follows:

"1. That in no case shall the decisions pronounced by arbitration courts be enforced by measures of a warlike character, or such as might be calculated to lead to war.

"2. That nations can, without sacrificing their independence, leave the enforcement of the decisions of arbitration courts to arbitrators.

"3. That the permanent International Peace Bureau shall lay full and conclusive reports on the question of arbitration courts before the next congress.

"4. That the Interparliamentary Conference be requested to influence the insertion of arbitration clauses in all international treaties."

The growth of the principle of international arbitration has been greatly extended by the practical adoption of it

as a mode of settling international difficulties in England and America in the Alabama case and in the recent case of the Behring Sea dispute. With two of the foremost nations of the world thus recognizing arbitration as the proper and civilized way of settling international disputes the dream of Grotius and Rousseau, of Penn and Bentham, of Franklin, Jefferson and Sumner, and the leading philosophers and thinkers of Germany and France, seems in a fair way to be realized, and war, perhaps, in the next century will be confined to the less civilized nations or to disputes affecting national feeling and honor, in which case, like the duel, it will probably linger on, growing more and more disreputable with the world's advance, until, perhaps, Tennyson's dream of the "Parliament of Man," or Victor Hugo's "United States of Europe" become a reality. Certainly it must be admitted that both in the case of the Alabama claims and in the Behring Sea dispute there were circumstances that greatly favored the settlement of the controversy by peaceful methods. Perhaps the events that led to Sadowa and Sedan might have been settled in similar manner, but in these cases as well as in the intricate chain of events that led to Appomattox there were elements that did not, perhaps could not, so readily lend themselves to arbitration.

There are times when nations, like prize fighters, wish to stand up in a square fight and determine their disputes much as disputes are determined in the fistic ring. In the case of the two pugilistic gladiators at New Orleans the training necessary as preparation to such a meeting made available all the physical resources of the two men, and to that extent was a good thing, at least by way of directing public attention to the requisites of perfect physical condition. So, also, war develops the heroic in nations and individuals, shows the difference between the spirit of peoples, and in many cases lifts the whole national life to a higher level. Nevertheless but few people who are doing the really great and noble work of the world are in condition to meet a Corbett or a Sullivan in the prize ring, and the same is probably true of nations in their conflicts. To keep at the top of one's physical and mental condition is quite a different thing from being always ready to step into the prize ring and administer "knock-down arguments." There need be nothing ignoble or unheroic in peace, and a nation that needs a great war every few decades to keep its virtues from perishing is already in its decline.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

## EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

The "Kite," carrying Lieutenant Peary's company, arrived at Philadelphia on the 23d of September. Peary's expedition has rendered itself one of the most famous in the history of Arctic exploration. After leaving the coast glacier of Greenland he found, as he expected, a region of hard snow extending away through the interior of Greenland, over which he made his snowshoe journey of 1200 miles. He reached the highest point ever attained on the east coast of Greenland, established geographical facts of much importance and ob-

tained valuable ethnographical material. He feels certain that the north pole can be reached by this route. He and Mrs. Peary were given a splendid welcome as they sailed into Philadelphia.

The Fifth Pan-Presbyterian Council opened its sessions at Toronto on the 21st of September. About three hundred delegates were present from different parts of the world, many of them among the most distinguished men in the Presbyterian church. The statistical report showed 4,092,965 members, nearly two millions of whom are in North America. The total number of adherents to the denomination throughout the world is thought to be 20,000,000. This Pan-Presbyterian alliance is becoming increasingly missionary in its spirit, and one of the most interesting features of the meeting this year was the report of Dr. J. G. Paton, the missionary hero of the New Hebrides.

The cholera epidemic has materially decreased in the afflicted European cities. Aid has at last begun to be sent from various places to the Hamburg sufferers. The scare at New York is practically over. Only a few cases have occurred there and in Brooklyn. The rigid quarantine has had its effect in excluding the plague from this country, but it is deplorable that the health service has been so inefficiently and in some cases so inhumanly administered.

The meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington on the 19th and 20th of September was a very imposing one. In the procession marched nearly seventy thousand of the old soldiers. This was the first time since the war that they had met in the capital city.

The hundredth anniversary of the proclamation of the first French Republic was celebrated throughout France on the 22d of September, with orations, decorations, processions and illuminations.

The anarchist, Bergman, who assailed Mr. Frick, superintendent of the Carnegie iron works at Homestead, Penn., was arraigned on the 19th, the jury giving verdict of guilty without leaving the box. On the several charges brought against him, he was sentenced to twenty-one years in the Penitentiary and one year in the workhouse.

Hugh O'Donnell, the leader of the strikers at Homestead, has been committed to jail after a hearing without being admitted to bail. He is charged with the murder of Detective Klein.

The grand jury have found bills of indictment against Lieut. Col. Streater, Col. Hawkins and Asst. Surg. Grino, of the National Guards of Penn., for their cruel treatment of private Iams. It is encouraging to see the absolutism of military law compelled to respect the common law of the land.